

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DANIEL S. MURRAY,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

OFFICER “JOHN DOE,” *et al.*,

*Defendants.*

No. 24-CV-5849 (KMK)

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

KENNETH M. KARAS, United States District Judge:

Daniel S. Murray (“Plaintiff”), proceeding pro se, commenced this Action on July 26, 2024, by filing a Complaint as to Officer John Doe, Superintendent Miller, “Hanes,” “Dep of Security,” and Sergeant Fox (collectively, “Defendants”). (*See* Compl. (Dkt. No. 1).) Summonses were issued as to the identified Defendants, i.e., all Defendants except for Officer John Doe. (*See* Dkt. No. 8.) Plaintiff has taken no further action since the filing of the Complaint on July 26, 2024. (*See generally* Dkt.) On November 22, 2024, the Court issued an Order to Show Cause as to why this case should not be dismissed for failure to prosecute, directing Plaintiff to respond no later than December 23, 2024. (Dkt. No. 11.) As of the date of this Order, Plaintiff has not responded to the Order to Show Cause or otherwise communicated with the Court.

This Court has the authority to dismiss a case for failure to prosecute. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b). Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that a case may be involuntarily dismissed if a plaintiff “fails to prosecute or to comply with these rules or a court order.” *See id.* Although Rule 41(b) expressly addresses a situation in which a defendant moves to dismiss for failure to prosecute, it has long been recognized that a district court has the

inherent authority to dismiss for failure to prosecute sua sponte. *See LeSane v. Hall's Sec. Analyst, Inc.*, 239 F.3d 206, 209 (2d Cir. 2001) (citing *Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 630 (1962)).

While dismissal under Rule 41(b) is subject to the sound discretion of the district courts, *see U.S. ex rel. Drake v. Norden Sys., Inc.*, 375 F.3d 248, 250–51 (2d Cir. 2004), the Second Circuit has stated that a Rule 41(b) dismissal is a “harsh remedy to be utilized only in extreme situations,” *see LeSane*, 239 F.3d at 209 (quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Theilmann v. Rutland Hosp., Inc.*, 455 F.2d 853, 855 (2d Cir. 1972)). The Second Circuit has further cautioned that “pro se plaintiffs should be granted special leniency regarding procedural matters.” *Id.* (citing *Lucas v. Miles*, 84 F.3d 532, 535 (2d Cir. 1996)). “However, even pro se litigants must prosecute claims diligently, and dismissal with prejudice is warranted where the Court gives warning.” *Jacobs v. County of Westchester*, No. 99-CV-4976, 2008 WL 199469, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 22, 2008). Before exercising its discretionary authority to dismiss for failure to prosecute, a district court should consider the following factors:

[1] the duration of the plaintiff’s failures, [2] whether plaintiff had received notice that further delays would result in dismissal, [3] whether the defendant is likely to be prejudiced by further delay, [4] whether the district judge has take[n] care to strik[e] the balance between alleviating court calendar congestion and protecting a party’s right to due process and a fair chance to be heard . . . and [5] whether the judge has adequately assessed the efficacy of lesser sanctions.

*Wood v. City of N.Y.*, No. 05-CV-2894, 2007 WL 2049686, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. July 13, 2007) (alterations in original) (quotation marks omitted) (quoting *LeSane*, 239 F.3d at 209); *see also Hibbert v. Apfel*, No. 99-CV-4246, 2000 WL 977683, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. July 17, 2000) (same). No single factor is dispositive. *See Nita v. Conn. Dep’t of Env’tl. Prot.*, 16 F.3d 482, 485 (2d Cir. 1994).

The Court concludes that these factors weigh in favor of dismissal of Plaintiff's case.

First, Plaintiff has not communicated with the Court for the past seven months, far longer than other courts have considered when dismissing a pro se plaintiff's case. *See Early v. Little Flower Child. & Fam. Serv. of New York*, No. 23-CV-2531, 2025 WL 307138, at \*1 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 27, 2025) (finding that four months of noncompliance amounted to pro se plaintiff's abandonment of the case); *Cutting v. Riveles Wahab LLP*, No. 23-CV-6040, 2024 WL 3833890, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 14, 2024) (dismissing pursuant to Rule 41(b) after four months of noncompliance); *Peters v. Dep't of Corr.*, 306 F.R.D. 147, 149 (S.D.N.Y. 2015) (dismissing pursuant to Rule 41(b) after two months of pro se plaintiff's failure to respond to an order to show cause why the case should not be dismissed); *Jankowski v. Eric M. Taylor Ctr.*, No. 14-CV-7434, 2015 WL 3939186, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. June 25, 2015) (dismissing pursuant to Rule 41(b) where pro se plaintiff was noncompliant for eight months).

Second, Plaintiff received notice via this Court's Order to Show Cause that noncompliance could result in dismissal. (*See* Dkt. No. 11.)

Third, prejudice to Defendants is limited since "this case is in its very early stages." *Cutting*, 2024 WL 3833890, at\*2; *see also Jankowski*, 2015 WL 3939186, at \*3 (noting that prejudice to defendant was "relatively modest" "because th[e] case [was] in its early stages.").

Fourth, while this particular case has not congested the Court's calendar, "dismissal without prejudice is not an adjudication on the merits and balances the Court's interest in managing its docket with [Plaintiff's] interest in being heard." *Early*, 2025 WL 307138, at \*1.

Accordingly, Plaintiff's case is dismissed without prejudice for failure to prosecute. *See Savatxath v. City of Binghamton*, No. 12-CV-1492, 2013 WL 4805767, at \*2 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 9, 2013) (dismissing case for failure to prosecute after the plaintiff "neglected to comply with an

order . . . requiring him to notify the court . . . as to why th[e] action should not be dismissed for failure to prosecute”); *Djokovic v. U.S. Just. Dep’t*, No. 07-CV-2608, 2008 WL 3200191, at \*1–2 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 6, 2008) (dismissing case for, among other reasons, failure to prosecute where the plaintiffs were ordered to submit a letter stating “whether [they] intend[ed] to proceed with th[e] action,” but plaintiffs failed to submit such a letter); *Lopez v. Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of N.Y.*, No. 00-CV-1247, 2001 WL 50896, at \*4 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 22, 2001) (dismissing for failure to prosecute where plaintiff “ceased to prosecute [the] action at all” for three months (emphasis removed)).

Finally, the Court has “considered the possibility of a less drastic sanction than dismissal,” *Kaplan v. Hezbollah*, 844 F. App’x 459, 460 (2d Cir. 2021) (summary order); *Pepe*, 2025 WL 370964, at \*2 (same), but finds that, as Plaintiff appears to “ha[ve] abandoned this matter,” dismissal is appropriate, *Mena v. City of New York*, No. 15-CV-3707, 2017 WL 6398728, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 14, 2017).

Accordingly, it is hereby:

ORDERED that this Action be dismissed without prejudice for failure to prosecute. *See Armstrong v. Guccione*, 470 F.3d 89, 103 n.1 (2d Cir. 2006) (noting that “a federal district court has the inherent power to dismiss a case *sua sponte* for failure to prosecute” (citing *Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 630–32 (1962))).

The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to close the case and mail a copy of this Order to Plaintiff’s address.

SO ORDERED.

DATED: February 26, 2025  
White Plains, New York




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KENNETH M. KARAS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE